The River of EDEN

OR,

A notable Paralell, drawen betwiet that nadistural River of Water, raised up by GOD, sos the Author; and springing out of the Bowels of the Earth, as the Fountains ond anciently running through the Garden of EDEN, for watering the Ground, and making it pralifick, for bringing forth good Fruit in Aboundance, for Man's Use, and Comfort, on the one Hand: And the metaphorical River of Unbelief, raised up by the Devil, at the Author; flowing and springing from Atheism, as the Fountain; and presently running through the corrupt Hearts of the Children of Men; for sterelizing thefe, and rendering them barren, on to all Goodness; and very prolifick and fruitful for all Kind of Wickedness on the other Hand.

Eriously reflecting upon the dreadful Effects of that GOD-dishonouring, and Soul-murthering Wickedness of Atheists ical Impiety, Incredulity, or Unbelief; so brightly appearing; not only in all Ages and Nations, and among all Ranksl and Degrees of Men throughout the whole Universe in general; but especially and chiefly in, and upon

my own Heart in particular, it is no Marvel, the I be affected with Horrour thereat, and horsible Detestation thereof. Since, as all Men ought to know (at the least to give all polfible Diligence in endeavouring to know) the delperat. Wickedness of their own Hearts (in order to their being deeply humbled therefore; and likewise moved and stirred up thereby, to sain to the Physician of Mearts, for Cure and Relief therefrom) So of the gracious Goodnels of GOD, I hope, I may humbly, yes ferioutly and truely affirm, that I know to much of my own Heart, as might make me, not only to be humbled, and flirred up, as is aforfaid : But furthermore also, by reflecting now, or when reflect, upon the famous River which went out of EDEN. Gen: 2, 10. With Shame and Sorrow, in the very world of Senies, properly to compare the hateful Unbelief ledging in this wicked Heart of mine, (and daily funding furth polonous Streams of Wickedness therefrom to that River aforfaid , and that in diverse Respects hereafter to be mentioned: Now that our Thoughts here may be rendered the more interrigible to any Reader whatfomever, this Methat following, we intend to observe in Prolesation of this Discourse at present,

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First. To show the several natural streams whereup that ancient River of EDEN divided it felf, with the respective metaphorical Streams

of Sin, as Paralells thereunto.

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Scondly, To run the Paralell between fome

few following Particulars, relative to the Subject in Hand, Viz, First, Between EDEN, and the Heart of Man. Secondly, Between the natural Spring or Fountain of that most mecesiar and comfortable Creature (Water) in EDEN: and the metaphorical Spring or Fountain of all Wickedness, Viz, Atheism, in the Heart of Man. as the former, Viz, that natural Fountain in BDEN was fill spouting and bubling up all that great Quantity of Water, which both made up, and kept full that famous River in BDEN Even fo the latter, Viz, That metaphorical Spring or Fountain of all Wickedness, Viz, Atbersm in the Heart of Man, is still bubling and fending up fuch an innumerable. Number of GOD-diff honouring and hellish Thoughts, as (where Grace prevents not does undoubtedly make up, and keep full, that dreadfull River of Unbelief confrantly in the Heart of Man. Thirdly, Between the Earth it felf, out of which that natural Fountain did flow and proceed; and Afheifm again, either taken as that metaphorical Fountain of all Wiekednels, it felf; or otherwife as the preper Subject whence the fame proceeds. Fourthly, Between the multiplied Drops of Water proceeding from that natural Pountain aforfaid: And the manifold hatefull Thoughts proceeding from that metaphorical Fountain of Atheifm, or an atheistical Heart. Fifthly, Between that famous River it felf, which went out of EDEN; And that terrible River of Unbelief both made up, and Rept full, where Grace prevents not, as faid is yes

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wanting; yet for the Creatures Humiliation, and other holy and wife Ends known to himself, GOD diverse. Times permitts such hatefull and unhappy. Thoughts to raise that dreadful River to a great Hight in diverse Persons: Yea and in some Degree or other, in the best of Men, in this State of Corsuption, wherein all Mortalis are at present.

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And which being done, we shall endeavour, in the third and last Place, to give some rational Accompt, why camong such an innumerable Number of Streams or Heads of Sin and Wickedmess, all slowing from the Fountain or Spring of Atheism, through the large River of Unbelief, and running swiftly towards that infernal Ocean of Wo and Misery hereafter to be mentioned [as well as these particularly chosen by us,] these only (yea and such a particular Number likewise) should be selected and chosen by us, rather than any of all the Rest; and thereafter conclude this Discourse.

Now to return to the first of these, Viz: To show the several natural Streams, wherein that ancient River of EDEN divided it self: with the respective metaphorical Streams of Sin, as Paralells thereunto: To render this the more intelligible, I say, as that natural River presently mentioned divided it self into sour great Streams or Branches: So all the loathsome Wickedness, slowing from that abominable River of Unbelief, lodging in, and running through this Heart

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Heart of mine, may, by way of Paralell, be fairly reduced unto some one or other of these four great Heads or Streams of Sin, which thertly hereafter are to be mentioned and explained.

So then that the Paralell may the more brightly appear, there are three Things worthy to be ob-ferved in this place; Viz, First, The Springs Fountain, or Terminus a quo, as they use to say, of each one of these Rivers, both natural and metaphorical formerly spoken of. Secondly, The various Streams or Branches, whereinto both the one and the other of these two different Rivers aforfaid, is divided, or divides it felf, and is parted. Thirdly and Lastly, The common Receptacle, or Terminus ad quem, as it is termed; whereunto all the various Streams of these two different

Rivers do run, and disgorge themselves.

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And now to begin with the Spring, Fountain, or Terminus a quo, as we were taying, of that natural River, we are presently speaking of (which went out of EDEN, to water the Garden j undoubtedly it behaved to be in that Place, Viz, in EDEN; still spouting and bubling up innumerable Drops of Water, whereof it was made and confifted; and whereby it was kept full without Diminution. And then Secondly, Next as to the Streams or Branches of that fame River whereunto it was divided and parted; the Scripture affures us here; that it parted, or divided it felf into these four Heads immediatly following, Viz. Pifon, Gibon, Hiddekel, and Euphrases. Thursday and Laftly. The common Receptacle, or

Terminus ad quem, to which all thefe four great Streams or Heads of that River, unanimously I as it had been) and naturally did run, was affuredly the great Ocean, called the Seas, which GOD had appointed for the Gathering together of the Waters, that they might not overflow the Earthor dry Land, Gen: 1, 9. Even fo in like Manner, the Spring, or Fountain of all Sins whatfomeyer (Atheifm I mean) Iknow most certainly to be in my Heart; yea and in the Heart of every mortal Man presently living upon this Earth; Althono ways in equal Degrees; yet there is none, nor can there possibly be any, while in a corrupted State of Mortality, perfectly free hereof. Now this Spring or Fountain, is still raising, or (by the immumerable Number of finful, idle, yea, and, but too frequently, hatefull Thoughts flowing and propeeding therefrom) at the least endeavouring to raife, the dreadfull River of Unbelief, which again divides it felf, into a great many, but (for to make the Paralell, I am now aiming at, run equal here, in Respect of Number in the first Place) into these four principal Streams or Meads of Sin and Wickedness [and by which, or some of which, it conveyes it felf, and all its impenitent Partakers, directly toward the infernal Ocean of Wo and and Milery, as the great and common. Receptacle whereunto it runs, and wherein it disgorges it felf, and all its Relations formerly mentioned.] Now the four fevocal Conticularly chofen by med Streams of flowing from the dreadful River of tinhe Lief,

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lief, and lodging in the Hearts of Men, and leading to that common Receptacle and Ocean of Wo and Mifery aforfaid, are as follows, Viz. Sins, First, Of Doubting and Distrusting GOD's Providence, Promifes, Threatnings, or any divine Revelation in general, and of diffident and dea fpondent Fears in particular. Secondly, Sins of Grudging, Murmuring, Frening, or Repining, at any of the LORD's Difpensations. Thirdly, Such Sins as have a Relation to the Use of Means, for bringing about of any End whatfomever here in this Life, whither temporal or spiritual [and which Stream or Head of Sin fubdivides it felf again, into ave different Branches, which thortly hereafter we intend to particularize.] Fourthly Sins of anxious, earling and folicitous Cares, a bout any temporal Things whatfourever.

So then to return to the first of those. The first Stream or Head of Inch Sins slowing from the Fountain of Athersm, through the River of Unbelief, is that, of Sins, of Doubting or Distructing either GOD's Providence, Promises, Threatenings, or any divine Revelation an general, and of distident and despendent Fears in particular-Now this is the most dangerous Head of all the four Streams, proceeding as is afortaid. Teams Singuistic GOD, then this Sin is. If it shall be said here, That diverse other Sins are undoubtedly more displeating unto GOD then this, particularly Blaspheny, and such like GOD disployuring Provocations.

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I answer, First, as to other Sins, tis time enough to answer for them when they are named; and next as to Blasphemy, that which chiefly renders it so abhorrable, is, in Respect the Blafphenier distrusts, either the Being, or some of the glorious perfections of GOD; All which, if firmly believed; No Man would ever prefume to Blaf: pheme. So this is answerable to the first ffream orBranch of that River, which went out of EDEN. whose name is Pefon; that is it which compasses h the whole Land of Havilab, where [as Mofes tells us] there is Gold, and the Gold of that Landis Good: There is Bdelium and the Onyx stone; as if to make an equal Paralell, by Way of Cone traryes, or diffimilitude, between the first Head or Stream of that River of EDEN, namely Pifon; and this first Stream or Head of Sins, ealled Doubting, Distrusting &c: Proceeding as is above mentioned] Mofes had faid that Doubting, Distrufting &c: Are so displeasing in the fight of GOD, and a well grounded Faith, and firm Trust, & Confidence in GOD's Mercy, through a Mediator, so acceptable to him; as that who foever is bleffed therewith, shall want neither Riches, Pleasures, nor Honours, under which three, all good things which Men defire in this World, are fummarly comprehended, and all which three again feems to be implyed in that Description, we were prefently mentioning, which Mofes gives of that Land) For, fayes he, in that Land, where that Stream runs, [here we are not to understand the Stream of Doubting, Dif. trufting &c: But, [feing this Paralell we are prefently.

fently handling, runs by way of contraryes in this place, I the contrary of thefe, Viz, a well grounded Faith, and firm Trust and Confidence in GOD's Mercy through a Mediator) there is not only Gold, or common Gold; but Gold thats good, even the best of Gold, to enrich all that dwells in that Land, that is to fay, all who are bleffed with these Graces presently mentioned [the remarkeable contraryes of that first Stream or Head of Sins proceeding from Unbelief, Viz, Doubting, Diffrufting &c:] Together with Jewels, precious fewels, Viz; Bdelium and the Onyx stone, to render their lives both pleasant unto themselves; and creditable and honourable also in the fight of others. Now, as I dare not, on the one Hand, affirm that such a Paraphrastical Interpretation was certainly intended either by the Spirit of GOD, or by Mofes his Penman, in writting this history: So neither dare I prefume (yea, it were no less then dreadfully prefumptuous boldness in any Mortal] on the other Hand, to affirm, that fuch an explication directly contrary to the intention of either. for my felf, I only mention the same Hypothetically, or by way of supposition; as supposing Moses to have faid, or intended to ; to thew both the High value that he put upon a firm Faith, and well grounded Trust and Confidence in GODs Mercy, through a Mediator : And also his great abhorn ence and detellation of the Sin of Doubting, Diftrusting &c: And to render the hatefull, year

hellish Sin of Unbelief [the Mother of all wicked aless] abominable to all Men. So passing this, I

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10 1 I shall preced to the second Head or Stream of Sins nak Howing from that fatal River of unbelief, and il t

Fountain of Atheism; and that is, of Sins of ble

murmuring, fretting, grudging, or repining at year any of the LORDs dispensations, and surely this away of the LORDs dispensations, and surely trusting &c I may be reckoned the most abominately bleof all the streams, proceeding as is aforsaid, in the fight of GOD, as appears from Num; 14, which the fight of GOD, as appears from Num; 14, which the fight of GOD, to Now this stream is an are surely from the 1 Cor: 10, 10. Now this stream is an are surely from the 1 Cor: 10, 10. Now this stream is an are surely from the 1 Cor: 10, 10. Now this stream is an are surely from the 1 Cor: 10, 10. Now this stream is an are surely from the 1 Cor: 10, 10. Now this stream is an are surely for the following the land of EDEN, salled Gibon, compassing the whole Land of Ethiopia. The third Stream or economic again, prooceeding as we have several of the said of Sins again, prooceeding as we have several of the said of Sins again, prooceeding as we have several of the said of Sins again, prooceeding as we have several of the said of Sins again, prooceeding as we have several of the said of Sins again, prooceeding as we have several of the said of Sins again. head of Sins again, prooceeding as we have feveral of times mentioned already, is of fuel. Sins as have a so relation to the use of means, for bringing about of fou any end whatfomever, whither Spiritual or Tempo- unt ral in this Life. And which stream or Head of wh Sins subdivides it self again & as is aforesaid) into the five different Branches, which are these immediate diatly following, Viz, 1st. Sins of limiting the by LORD GOD Almighty, to fuch and fuch Means, or Wayes, or Times, as Men judge most fitt and con- particular. 2dly, Sins of useing any unlawful means, profor freedom or relief, out of any first on difficulty, eve adly. Sins of ommitting the tife of Lawful means time commanded and allowed by GOD, when the Lard fer provides and protents fuch. 4thly, Sins in, flightly negligently or excelefly performing, or going to per bout the use of such 5tbly, Sins of truffing in, pro or celying upon the means; and consequently wh making

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Sins making Idols of them; Now this Stream of Sins and and Il the five feveral Branches thereof are answers of ble to the 3d Stream or head of that River which at vent out of EDEN called Hiddekel, which goether this oward the East of Association. The 4th and last Differeam of Sius proceeding from Atheistical Unions, elief, is that of anxious carking and solicitous in Cares about any Temporal things whatfomever,
14. which our bleffed Saviour earnestly exhorts us to
also mard against Matt: 6. 25 and down ward to an he end and also his Apostles, Paul Phil:4. 6. the ikewise Pfal 55: 22 and this Stream again we or reckon, is answerable to the 4th and last Head eral of that Riverwhich went out of EDEN, and which e a scalled Euphrates So these we esteem to be the tof four principal Streams, or chief Heads of Sin [& po- unto some one, or other of which, all other fins of whatfomever, mediatly or immediatly, may be redof whatfomever, mediatly or immediatly, may be reinto duced I whereinto that dreadful River, and Moedither Sin of Unhelief, parts and divides it felf; and
by which, or fome of which, different Branches
ins, or Streams, it conveyes it felf; and all its impenitent
one partakers, nourithers, or follerers, violently and
ins, precipitatly, without any let or stop whatfomever (if unfained Reportance and amendment
timeously prevent not) down toward that internal Ocean formerly mentioned; and into which
it disorges it felf, and its forfaids, without all
peradventure amless a proper stop, as we were
presently limiting at, he put to the current; and
thy which again can never be performed, without
diligent diligent ing

diligent endeavours of drying up the Fountain and to that the River it felf, and all the feveral Stream pic or Branches thereof might be correspondently less the ned. So having spoken sufficiently as to what Go concerns the Streams, both natural and Metapho. rical, let us in the 2d place proceed and run the Parallel between some few following particulars relative to the subject in Hand, as our prescrived methed engages us : And thus to begin with the first of these, Viz: With the Paralell between EDEN and the Heart of Man: Now that ent the fame may be rendered more clearly in: telligible, the two different states between GOD Pe and Man, are to observed, Viz: First, A state of Peace and Friendship. Secondly, A state of War and Enmity. First then, During the state of place Peace and Friendship between them: As EDEN was the most proper Place as chofen by never. erring Wisdom] wherein both GOD, on the one Hand, might reveal himself most frequently unto, converse most familiarly with, and confer Far vours and Love-tokens most remarkably upon Adam, Eva, and their posterity; and they on the other Hand might be capable to pay up and perform the most acceptable Service, Honour, Homage and Obedience toward him again : Even fo now the Heart of Man (while mortal, and in a state of Friendship with GOD) is the most in a state of Friendship with GOD) is the most proper and convenient place, within the whole univerle, for performing and expeding all these arterial ends; so as the fruits and effects of these. both Divine and humane] might diverte times, and

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tain and upon feveral occasions, prove evidently conspicuous, to allerational observers. And next as to eam less the state of War and Enmity between them, as what GOD, after the fall, thrust Man out of EDEN, pho or Paradice ; fo they again [to quit scores with the im Julually, yea constantly (during the state of ular War) thrusts him out of their Hearts efal : 10, 4, pely, As GOD employed Cherubins or Angels, to crivkeep them out, and to stop their returning and enwith ry there again: So they (rather then he shall bethat enter into their Hearts] will choose to place a Guard of Devils to hold him out, such as a proud in: Devil, a prophane Devil, a false Devil, a malicious OD Devil, each Man conform to his, now corrupted, te of natural inclination. 3dly, As GOD not only em-War ployed Cherubims, but gave them Weapons alfo e of EN Viz, A Flaming Sword) both to affright, and force them to hold off: So they again, to shew yer. heir Warlike Difpolition, and to kyth themselves one s forward to keep him off, altho for want of skill into, but not for want of will I they cannot arm the Far Devils; yet rather then they should fail here, or Atome any way behind, even GUD himself, in dithe igence for Executing their Warlike defien they z.id rill provide Weapons for themselves | such as the our, alt of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eyes, and the ven ride of Life; wherewith being girded, and handand lomely covered and armed, they may be capable moR o fight floutly and boldly on the Devils side, and hole inder his banner, to make GOD himself stand off. e ar Now tho this be the most deplorably Desperate ele. Condition that any Cleature whatfomever can pofmes,

and

fibly be tryfted with on this fide of Hell: Fer evident this case Our Blessed GOD not only can, but even actually also diverse times doth, Glorious manifest both his irresistible Power, unparalely the Goodness, stupendiously altonishing [as well en altogether undeserved] merciful Kindness, kythe then upon, and conspicuously manifested toward then upon, and conspicuously manifested toward fuch GOD asscorting Desperances. For [passing our, as it were in most Profound filence here, the ill manifested toward the GOD asscorting Desperances. For [passing our over, as it were in most Profound filence here, the ill manifested toward the GOD asscorting Desperances. For [passing out over, as it were in most Profound filence here, the ill manifested to Missing his only One, well Beloved Son from the highest of Despete of happiness and Glory in Heaven; the Deepest Gulf of Missing, Pain and Disgraphere, upon Earth, and that alterary (by the Missing Orief and Sorrow of such a stear, dear, and precious Relation) to satisfy spotless Justice, for the inext cusable provocations of such bold, dareing an entire cusable provocations of such bold, dareing an

desperate Rebels; and to render such Everlasting happy: And which unparalelled, and never mough admired Mercy notwithstanding many time formerly, these (beyond all comparison) unaccount Pable Fools, and unthankful Wretenes, had made and willfully flighted; and contemned! Yet here to here only! Let us but consider what create Understanding can be expable to comprehend the breadth, and length, and depth, and hight, of the matchless Love, EPity, Compassion & Commission which stirred up & enclined such a frequently mother

fully and highly incented Majetry, by putting in the Hand by the Lock hole of the Door (bolted and barred against him, with all the strongest and most numerously multiplyed Bolts and Bors that either Me

evelenor Devils or rather both Men and Devils build think upon, or invent, by there firmly, and foliately united, Power, Policy, and Malice; tolellether with all the aid, Hell or Karth could affoord ell em) And then turning about the wairds & forents the Heart; and fo out over the very Belly, as war were, of all Enemies what somever; particularly affinith of the most desperatly bold Devils, and most illfully obdured Sinners of Mankind: Then even th. fen hen, of fuch desperate, careless, willfully obdured. highed firmly resolved Enemies, to make cheerfully, en: illing subjects, and Servants to himself, in the en; by of his Power! This, Oh this indeed! Or no fgra liferning, loudly proclaims him to be both a most ecto owerful and Mercyfull GOD: And that infinitly increyond and above the highest conception of all an reated Understanding. Next as to the Second ting aralel Viz: Between that foring or Fountain in ver DEN, and Atheim in the Heart of Man.
time First, As that Spring or Fountain did spring county and proceed from the Earth; to the Leve of mad farthly Things is the chiefest and greatest Fofreaters that Spring or Fountain was in a most Fruitful nd thelace, so where the Lord bestowes the greatest of the temporal Bleffings, Athelim frequently takes the ratio tepeft root Lake. 12.16.16. 19. Thirdly, As mot hat Fountain was ftill foonting and bubling up. ing i uch an inumerable Number of Water drops, as ed an after another great Number of fuch like drops d mound formerly fill d and made up I did then continue either hold up, and keep full that Famous River which Me

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which went out of BDEN : Even to Atheila fide the Heart of Man, after that by a number of Number of hellish Thoughts, it has once made there Number of hellish Thoughts, it has once made that River of unbelief; it still keeps that River fu hab by the frequently renewing of fuch unhapp the Ath thoughts afterwards. Fourthly, As a spring of hop Pountain is so inexhaustible as that ordinarly no thing below the Power of GOD, can make it ru pre dry: and which [zitho fometimes, yet] but feldon ex and rarely he doth fo : Even fo Athiefm continue dre ed Sinner, and as seldom, yea far more seldom uses GOD to put a stop thereunto, Lihen to the Spr fer ings and Veins of the Earth lespecially when kindly in As to the third Paralell Viz: Between the Battle it felf, and Atheifar; the Paralell holds here, Firft, in w Respect of the Nature, or Qualifications rather of the subjects Paralelled Viz: Of the Earth and Athiefm; for as the Earth is the lowest baseit, yea, 1 and the very Dregs, as it were, of all the four Ele. the ments, even to Atherim, is the baleft, and most hatefull of all Wickedness, or Sins whatsomeyer. For the it be true, that GOD hates and abhores every Sin whatfomever, with a perfect hatred; yet endoubtedly there are some Sins of a far deeper dy then others: Now Atheism is such a Sin, as none exceeds, yea fearge any equals it, in its herrible and attrocious Nature, both in the fight of GOD and Man. Secondly, In Respect of the Estimation put thereupon by their respective Devottoes; for as Wordly Men places there con-Adence

if fidence in this Earth, and in the products thereof, as judgeing it capable to free them from 111 Miperle fery and Danger what somever: So when Men le u habituat themselves to any victous or sinful course, r fu there is nothing they have in more value then app Atheifin & Athieftical thoughts, and groundle is g o y no hopes that perhaps there is not a GOD, or furu preme Judge: For this way, yea only this way, they ldor expect to focure themselves, both from the scalding inue drops of GOD: wrath (which they either hear etch or fee other Sinners dreadfully tormented with, dom fometimes even in this Life) and also from the Sprifevere Lashes of their own Conscience. Thirdly, indly in Respect of Duration, For as this Earth will sure continue till the last Day, or till the Day of surth Judgement: Even so the Duration of Atheym Will be of no shorter Date. Fourthly, In Reer, of spect of the final Period, or Consummation, for and as this Earth and the Works that are therein? yea, that be confirmed with Fire, and burnt up; and Ele. then, and in that Manner come to a Period mest even so Atheism I how long soever other Sins ores certainly shall never have the least Entrance, or the very thortest Time of Abode any more yet for ever, in the Thought or Imagination of lo much e per as of any one Inhabitant, either of Heaven or , 25 Hell, throughout the everlatting Duration of nehorver-ending Eternity. Fifthly, As to the Paraof lell between the multiplied Drops of Water, the proceeding from that natural Fountain, and the live manifold hatefull Thoughts flowing from Athersm. conor an Atheistical Heart, First, As such Water DEC

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Drops are fluid, unconitant, or vagrant: S nothing more fluid, unconstant, and unaccount m ably vagrant, then Atheistical Thoughts: An K for fuch to have any Ground whatfomever to re as upon. Secondly, As a Man, tho he might to have stopped a considerable Number of such Drops if from ascending to that River; Yet none below D GOD Himself could have stopped so many at li could have dried up that River, year or formany as could have rendered it remarkably less: Even go, if a Man were seriously willing, he might indeed stop a great Number of such unhappy Thoughts; yet such getting but once free Entry them from filling up, or from keeping full, that dreadful River of Unbelief : And which very fingle Consideration alone might make the Stout-est to tremble when they perceive any fuch, but once beginning to arife in their Minds, Thirdly, As neither the Heat of Summer, nor Cold of Winter, could ftop there Drops from riling out of fuch a rich Fountain, in fuch a warm Soil, as EDEN: Even fo, neither the Heat of Prosperity, nor the Cold of Advertity, can stop wicked, godless, and GOD-dishonouring. Thoughts from rising in an Atheistical Heart. Fourtbly, As to the Paralell between that natural River aforfaid, and that fearful metaphorical River of Unbelief, made up, & kept full, the one by fuch innumerable Drops of Water, the other by fuch a Number of wicked Thoughts, as we were prefontly speaking of.

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First, As that natural River was a very remarkable Token of GOD's both Wisdom and Kindness to Mankind, as being very both necessar and useful, for watering the Earth, and rendering it fruitful, for the comfortable Sustentation both of Man and Beast, especially after the Fall: So, on the contrary, by Way of Distimilitude, that metaphorical River of Unbelief, is a conspicuous Evidence of the most unaccountable Folly, as well as inexcusable ingratitude, in the Unbeliever; toward that wise, kind, and oblidging Benefactor, to whom he owes Soul, Body, yea and the very Power of believing; and all that he either is, has, or ever can expect, now or for ever.

Secondly, As the natural Spring or Fountain, and the great River it self, behoved to be very contiguous, or near one another; for the Scripture shews us, that it was a River before it went out of EDEN. So Atheism and Unbelief, the metaphorical both Spring and River, are most contiguous Neighbours, and near one another, if they be not both one and the same.

Thirdly, As that River behoved to be a broad River and large, having so many broad Grains and Streams, whereof the large River of Euphrotes is reckoned but as one: Even so Unbelief is the largest and broadest of all Sins whatsomever, yea even the Mother Sin, as including all the rest in its Belly.

Fourthly, As EDEN was the only Soil, that we read of, in the whole Earth, whence fuch a huge Spring on Fountain did arife and proceed,

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as was capable to fend forth fuch an innumerable Number of Drops as both made up, and kept full, such a singularly large River as this we are presently treating of: Even so the Heart of Man unregenerat, is the only Soil, that we read of, in the whole Earth, whence fuch a huge Spring or Fountain of Atheism can proceed, fending furth fuch an innumerable Number of godless, wisked, and unhappy Thoughts as both makes up, and keeps full, that large and, dreadful River of Unbelief, we are prefently mentioning.

Fifthly, As that River which went out of EDEN, if it was not the only first and most ancient, yet without all peradventure it was one of the first and most ancient Rivers that did ever run here upon this terraqueous Glob: Even fo Unbelief, if it was not the only first and most ancient, yet without the least Doubt it was one of the first and most ancient Sins, that ever Man (shall I say ?. Nay, rather Man or Angel) was guilty of: For it had been altogether imposfible for a rational Creature ever to have preformed in the least to have sinned, and provocked to Wrath, fuch a tremenduous and Sin - abhorring Majesty: while it confiderably and firmly be-

Spethly, That River behaved to be a very healthful River, as appears from Gen: 2, 9, 10. Even to (by Way of Diffimilitude or Contraries)
Unbelief is the very Bane and Poilon of Souls, Marks 16, 16.

Seventbly, That River in EDEN undoubtedly

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has been a most fruitful River, being placed in such a pleasant and sertile Soil: Even so in the very worst Sense, Unbelief as it is the largest and broadest, so undoubtedly it is the most sertile of all Sins imaginable.

Thus having finished these Paralells, we shall proceed, as our Subject engages us, to give some rational Account why among fuch an innumerable Number of Streams or Heads of Sin and Wickednels, all flowing from the Fountain of Atheism, through the River of Unbelief, and running swiftly towards that infernal Ocean several Times heretofore mentioned, as well as these four particularly chosen) these only should be selected and chosen, rather then any of the rest. Especially since diverse other Sins can be named which cannot properly be reduced unto any one of these four Heads particularly chosen, such as Covetousness, Viz, Prophannels, Pride, Superstition. &c. In answering hereunto. I shall begin, First with these Sins which are instanced, as not reducible to any of the four Heads aforfaid, by affirming confidently that all these, yea and many other such like, are as fairly reducible to the first of these sour Heads Viz. Doubting, Distrusting, &c: As Blaschemy it self, which was formerly objected, Page 7. And whereunto a rational Answer was given, Page 8. Which equally agrees with, and may fatisfy for, all thefe instanced Sins, and many more fuch like, as well as for it : Which I referr to the ferious Confideration of every impartial Reader whatfomever. And then next, As to the

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Account instantly spoken of, I say, First, Because we being to run a Paralelli between that River which went out of EDEN. and that metaphorical River of Unbelief, it was necessar (for making the Paralell run equal in Respect of Number) that as the former River had four feveral Heads or Streams, all immediatly proceeding from it felf, whereinto it was parted and divided: Even fo the latter, Viz: That metaphorical one of Unbelief, should likewife have four several Heads, Streams, or Kinds of Sin all, in that same Manner, proceeding from it self, as being remarkable Parts and Portions thereof. So this much for the Number. Next then, As to the Kinds, altho there be very many different Kinds of Sins, all flowing as naturally from that metaphorical River of Unbelief, and perhaps the most part, if not all of them, having as near a relation thereunto, as these four Particularly chosen by us, yet if it can be made evident. First. That these four aforesaid, do really proceed from, and have an undenyable re-Speaking of: And 2dly. That no other kind of Sin can be named, that has a nearer relation thereunto then they, (viz. The four particularly chosen) then furely in such a Case, none can deny our choise to be sufficiently good, for making the Paralell run equal (and that not only in respect of Number, but even likewise of the kind] But the former in both its Branches is true. Eigo. The Minor in both the Branches will eafily be made evident, after we have given another Reason of

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th's our particular choise of these four, rather then of any of the rest: And that is because the most part of Men by far, and that even of all Ranks and Estates, if they would impartially Examine themselves, would find that they are guilty of, or at the least enclined unto, many if not the most part of all these kinds of Sins, formerly particularize ed, when trysted with alluring and suitable Tempti ations: Whereas on the other hand, altho they know that now, in this State of Corruption, the root of all Wickedness dwells in the Heart of each Man whatfomever; yet nevertheless they find that there are diverse Sins, which they themselves naturally abhorr, And again there are several other Sins fo Diametrically opposite the one to the other, as that they cannot possibly lodge both in one Subject at once; as for Example, Prophanness and Hypocrify, Atheism and Superstition, Niggardliness and Prodigality, are altogether incompatible: Whereas there is no fuch Contrariety between any of these four several Kinds particularly chosen.

But in brief I reason as sollows, thus. These Sins which shew such clear and remarkable Tokens and Evidences of Unbelief, as that sew equals them, but none exceeds them in such Evidences aforsaid, on the one Hand; and then upon the other, have such powerful Instuence upon Mankind, as that the most Part of the Children of Men, by far are subject and liable to be ensured by them, when trysted with alluring and sutable Temptations, may justly be esteemed among the Number of these Streams or Heads of Wickedness proceeding from the Well-Base Spring

Spring of Atheifm and River of Unbelief, and with running directly toward the infernal Ocean for-To merly mentioned: But thefe four Streams of Sin very lately spoken of, and particularly chofen by us, are such: Ergo, The Major or Former Proposition is clear, fince it contains all the Requisits necessar for making up such a Stream; The Minor or Assumption, rests to be proven, which contains these two Branches.

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First, That these four particularly chosen Kinds of Sins shews such clear and remarkable

Tokens and Evidences.

And Secondly, That they have such powerful Influence upon Mankind. And as for the first, what more clear and remarkable Tokens and Evidences, of Atheifticall Unbelief can any Man think upon or imagine, then (with the first of these particular ly chosen Streams, or Heads 1 to Doubt, Distrust, &c. Or with the 2d to Grudge or Murmure, as if that absolutely and in every respect perfect Being undoubtedly failed in some Perfection or other: Or with the 3d, to Sin any of the ways aforesaid in the use of Means, such as first by limiting the Almighty; as believing the Creatures Wildom, or other Perfections, to exceed those of the Creator. Or 2dly, By useing unlawful Means, as exactly believ-ing as aforesaid. Or 3dly, By ommitting the use of commanded Means, as King Abaz : Ma: 7. Or Atbly, In carelesty going about the performance of fueh, as in both these Cases, doubting or believing such not to be the effect of never Erring Wisdom. Or utbly, By trusting in, or relying upon them, as judging, or believing them endued with Divine Perfections. Of with the 4th and last To be anxiously or solic tously, taken up with the Temporal Cares of this Life, as believing that GOD himself did not particularly notice these small concerns of Mankind, Diameticraly opposit to our Saviours Words Mat: 10.26: 30.31. And to his Advice, or Command rather, Mat: 6, 25, And to that of the Psalmist, Psa. 55. 22. And to that of Peter 1 Pet 5, 7. Next as to the 2d Branch of the Assumption or Minor. Viz, That these sour particularly chosen kinds of Sins, have such powerful influence upon Mankind, as that the most Part of the Children of Men by sar, are Subject and lyable to

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the Affumption or Minor, Viz, That thefe four particularly chosen kinds of Sins, have such powerful influence upon Mankind, as that the most Part of the Children of Men by far, are Subject and lyable to be ensnared by them, when trysted with alluring and suitable Temptations: Now this will appear very evident, to any who will feriously consider. how not only all Unconverted and Unregenerat Men (and who by far, are the most part of Mankind) are not only subject and lyable to be I but commonly and usualy are) enfoared by these four particularly chosen kinds of Sius, when trysted with allering and futable Temptations: But alfomany true Converts and Holy Men have been enfnared some by one, some by another, of these four Particularly chosen kinds of Sins, and that more frequently then by any other kind of Sins whatfomever. As for Example did not Abraham himfelf I the Father of the Faithful] and whole failour in respect of any other kind of Sin, is scarce to be found any where upon Record) fall two feveral Times into that felf same Sin of Doubting or Distrust? Gen 12. 13. and Gen: 20.3 [Which as we have

showen is the first and chiefest Head Stream of Sin

flowing

flowing from the Fountain of Atheism, through the one River of Unbelief] and thereby he was enfrared, ll m to fall as often in the third Stream by the use of unlawful Means, to free himself? Did not Godly Isas his Son fail the same way; falling into both these Streams or Heads of Sin. Gen: 26. 7. And whose other failing, in respect of any other kind of Sin whatfomever, I do not remember to find in the Scripture? Did not Jacob fall in both thefe kinds of Sins [especially in the Latter of the Two, through the use of unlawfull Means) Gen: 19? Did not chaft and holy Joseph his Son fall oftner then once into that same Sin (of whose other failings, I do not remember to have read in the Scriptures) Gen: 42. 11. Gen 44. 45. How foully did Peter fall both into the first and third Stream by denying his Master, with Oaths and Curles? Tea and all the rest of the Disciples, by timerously forsaking him, when he was apprehended? And as for holy David | the Man according to GOD's own Heart] how frequently fell he into both these Streams? Ishall one Day perish by Hand of Saul, sayes he, and that after the prophet Samuel had affired him in the Name of the LORD that he should be King. How doth the Pfalmift fall into the 2d Stream of that unhappy River of unbelief in his marmuring at GOD's dealings Pfal:73. 12. 13.14 And not only he but Job, Jeremiah, and Jonas. How remarkably Guilty are all of these Heroes ! As for the 4th particularly chosen Stream or, Head of Sin, proceeding from that unhappy River aforefaid, viz. anxious, carking & solicitous Cares, about temporal Concerns

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onserns, altho unconverted and unregenerat Men ill most frequently in this Stream; Yet my Memof ry does not serve me to instance any one, of the dly sain's and Servants of GOD, whom the Scripures mention as Guilty hereof, except Martha 2one, whom our LORD sharply reprehended for her too anxious Carefuliness about temporal Conterns, Luk: 10 AJ. Now here I have mentioned ome of the failings of the Saints, whom through Inadvertency their respective Streams have turned off of their Feet; and yet whom the Lord of his merciful Goodness, through the Grace of Repentance, has recovered again, and has not permitted: them to be carried down with the Stream; and whom by fuch warnings he has undoubtedly made with a jealous Eye, more cautiously to notice and guard against, and with the highest Detestation more irreconcileably to abhorr, all Atheistical Unbelief evermore afterward: Now before I conclude this Discourse, it will not be improper for me to consider how I could Answer, should any object against me, in manner following. A Number (such Objectors might fay) of the most Famous and Eminent Champions of the Christian Religion in their contending and grappling with this dangerous Enemy of Mankind (Atheifm I mean) having evidenced the outmost Vigonr of their Will, Skill and Strength, in Levelling their Thrusts as smartly and sharply as was possible for them, towards this Enemys Heart directly; and that with a firm purpole and Refolution of giving him fuch a deadly Wound, as that Markind might be perfectly freed of him ever more afterward, have notwithstanding [to the Displeasure

diff lessure and great grief of their Hearts) per ceived by the motions of Life they faw in him there Eve after) that the very marpest of their Thrusts had b come very far (hort of their Aim and Defign : What jum are you a most contemptible Pigmy, both Old, Unand learned, Weak, and foolishly aiming at Impossibilitys, and to presume to enter the Lists with such a terrible Monster, after you had feen such notable Heroes; as ish are formerly spoken of, so fan diffappointed? Can a y you imagine that such weak and tender Thrusts of yours, searce marking his Skin, will make a Divorce between him and his Life, which none of these Worthys could ever Effectuat.

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To this I answer, I am very far from ententaining any fuch thoughts, Yea further I Judge it altogether impossible for any to do fo, till the Lord be pleased to take the Weapons in his own Hand. As for me, who finds my felf pursued here with a dreadful four-headed Dart, most maliciously thrown against me, in my hazarding to enter into this combat (the first head whereof reflects upon mine Age, the second upon my qualifications, the third upon my weakness and inability, the fourth and last upon my Aim or Defign) I intend through Divine Affiltance to give a rational return to each one of these: As to the first, proposed in contempt of mine Age; the lacknowledge my felf to be old; yet who dare prefume to limite the Holy One of Hrael to this or that Degree of Age, direc as he both can, and really doth (the not fo frequently, yet sometimes as certainly] save by few. as by many: 1. Sam: 14 6. 2 Chron: 14. 11

per 2 Chron: 20. 12. and to the End thereof:
here Even so he both can, and really doth (tho not
had b frequently, yet sometimes as certainly) serve What simfelf and advance his own Honour, by Infants Un and Sucklings, in the one extream; and by old litys, and weak Ones, in the other extream of Age; rible as by young and firong Men, in their flourishing Youth; by an old Eli or Simeon, as by Can a young Phineas or Elibu: For though these s of young Men exceeded (as ordinarly young Men do exceed) the old, in the Zazlouineis or Vigor e of of their Actions or discourse; yet the old (regenerat old Men I understand) very far outstrip the young, in their humility, Patience, Self-denyal, contempt of the World, Cheerful Submiffion, and entire relignation to the Divine Will, and other fuch Man-abasing, and GOD exalting Graces and Vertues (all which are most acceptable in the Sight of GOD, Yea more acceptable thanm any, ordinarly appearing most brightly in the Lives and Convertations of religious and godly young Men] yea the Failour of old Men in such Zeal, or Vigor as aforfaid, is not to much their Sin, as the Wealthess and Infirmity of Nature, whereas the Failour of young Men in these other Graces is constantly attended with some Degree of Sin. Further it is observable, that diverse Times that fame Man outflrips himfelf, & thines more brightly in his old Age then in his Youth in the Graces of Humility Patience : &c. Yea and even in Faith it felf : As for Inflance DAVID, who altho a Man according to GOD's own Heart, yet, I notwithstanding of GOD's most faithful Promise, that

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[30 he should be King) will you but observe how low an Ebb fometimes all fuch Graces ru in his Youth and again how highly they flow when trysted with as great Straits in his of Age: For that End compare I Sam: 27, with 2 Sam: 16, 10, 11, 12 Besides severa other remarkable Places, and then judge as Rea fon doth dictat; and indeed this ordinarly fall out to godly and religious Men, who, the near er they draw unto old Age, usually their Hu mility, Patience, Contempt of the World, and other heavenly Graces of this Kind, daily grow Thine, and appear more bright in the Eyes of all Men. Yea further, I humbly conceive, there is no fuch Fear of Excels in those Graces, wherein old Men outstrip the young; as perhaps there may be in those others, wherein the young Men exceed the old . Yea finaly, has not the Lord affuredly promised, that sometimes he will remarkably favour fuch as he pleases, by causing them bring furth fuch pleafant Fruit in their old: Age . A pertinent Scripture for this, is that

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Pfal: 92, 12, 13, 14! And who can certainly affirm that, that most sweet and encourageing Promise, doth noways belong unto me! Next as to the second Head, Tho I acknowledge here also my Learning to be very small . Yet who will shew themselves so ignorant, as to affirm

will shew themsolves so ignorant, as to affirm that the Aimighty GOD has tied, or promised his Blossing to the wife and learned ones of the World only! And to such Works as are per-

formed alienarly by such? How clearly would those, who affirmed so, contradict that very not

rable Scripture I Cor: 1, 27! And doth not Our bleffed SAVIOUR Himself heartily thank His heavenly Father, for that wonderful diftinguishing Kindness of His, manifested towards even Babes, by revealing fuch faving Truths unto era them, as were hid from the Wife and Prudent, Matt: 11, 27? Yea here again, I am fure none fall below GOD himself can be certain, that I am altogether excluded out of the Number of these Hu happy Ones.

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So paffing this, As to the third Particular which reflects upon my Weakness hereunto, I shall give thir four short Answers following. First, I shall answer with the Scripture Eccles: 9, 11. That the Race is not to the swift, nor the Battle to the strong: For undoubtedly a most wife and adorable Providence over-ruleth all Things. Secondly, Souldiers never was, nor ever will be of equal Strength; for it is acknowledged by all, that every Souldier cannot match Sampson or Goliab. Thirdly, The weakest Souldier is oblidged by the Law of Nature, to Thew himself as forward and willing to defend and preferve his native Country, from being over-run, and dettroyed by the Enemy, as the strongest. Fourthly, Even the weakest Souldier may happen at a Time, to throw such a Ball, (a favourable Providence concurring therewith) as might do confiderable Skaith in the Enomies Camp.

So finally, As to the fourth and last Head, into plying my Aim or Delign; as for this all my Aim herein, is, First, To shew the great Ab-POTTSBEE [32]

horrence and Detellation, which I carry towards fen this hellish Impiety. And Secondly, To see if affe the LORD will be pleased to favour me so far this as [who knows, nor he may!] He, I fay, who Winhas many times already brought about the most or leavellent Ends, by the most unlikely and der Effe picable Means, and likewife by the weakest and who most worthless Instruments (even sometimes by my some as contemptible as my self), as for Instance: most By the Touch of a Stick, to draw Water out ling of a hard Rock: By the Sounding of Rams-this Horns, to bring down the Walls of a warlike ing City: By the Voice of a Man, to cause both ed, Sun and Moon stand still in the Midst of Hear it m ven about a whole Day: By anointing a Belly-ing blind's Eyes with Spittle and Clay, to grant him his to b perfect Sight: By the Ministry of Herd-Men for and Fishers I the most vulgar Employment in can Use among the Children of Ment to bring a and bout the most desireable Ends imaginable, Viz. abj The Advancement of his own Glory, and the fet eternal Happines of Mens Souls: He, I say, mill who so frequently has wrought so wonderfully Chand admirably hitherto: Who knows nor he may wh be pleased, of his gracious Goodness, to make me far an Instrument or Tool in his Hand (the both ho most weak and unworthy) at the least, of en ma gageing some others, of no higher Attainments the then my felf, to confider ferioufly, and remarke bie timeously, the dreadful Danger of splitting upon gur this Rock. And exceptilly improving all neceffery Means, and dittiful Pains, for eviting the refame ! For I here to end, as I did begin the pre- an

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trds fent Discourse I indeed it is no Marvel, the I be e if affected with Herror, and horrible Detestation at far this GOD - Dishonouring and Soul - Murthering who Wickedness of Atheistical Impiety, Incredulity, soft or Unbelief; when I reflect upon the dreadfull less thereof; in all Ages, and throughout the and whole Universe : But especially and chiefly upon by my own Heart as said is. So not resolving to repeat more of the Matter we have been instantly hand-out ling, I shall desist from enlargeing any further on ms- this Head. Only this one shifting Pretence follow-ike ing of the Athersts, must be considered and resut-othed, before we altogether close this discourse: For ex it may be supposed that, as an Excuse of his shifts ly-ing Pretence he will alledge as follows. I hate his to be cheated with Shews and Appearances, Jays he, len for if their be no such Being as GOD, Oh! What in can I say then, when wise Men will mock me, and term me, silly poor credulous Wretch, thus it, abjectly to be frighted by a Pretence of Religion; the set up as a Bugbear to scarr timerous Fools, who ay, will not examine Things deep to the Bottom; but lly Child-like; and simply believe all alledged. To which Scruple and Objection, it is answered: The me same implyes a clear Contradiction, in so far as it th holds out Religion as a meerPretence only: Which may easily appear, if we consider, how that on ats the one Hand, whoever pretends Religion (alke biet for produceing the most defireable Ends imaon ginable) if it be for a Pretence meerly and for ne- nothing elfe, as in this Place is alledged , do thereby the render themselves consessed and notable Cheats re- and Deceivers; and yet upon the other Hand, វព្រទ

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the Ends and Defigns Religion aims at, drive forward, and advances, being such as Flows and Proceeds from the most lovely and delectable by Fountain of the most highly enslamed Love and AP affection towards GOD, sincere and cordial good por Will and Kindness towards all Men, prudent lift and commendable Endeavours of prosecuting the their own real Good and Advantage, who ar cor particularly and principally employed therein and slides through, and Runs in a most pleasan Sir and delicious Channel, inclosed within such high Wand remarkable Banks, as not only might include years. Men within the Bounds of their Duty, but the further contains Room enough for the free city Passage of all those mighty Streams of Divine E Graces, bleffed and favourable Providences, which bo if not carefly flighted, refifted and misimpro th ven, in all Men certainly might, and in such to as prudently comply therewith, undoubtedly doth fa and affift them, in the daily Practice of all the most happy and honourable Exercises, the human co Nature is capable of performing, dureing the Life; such as to love, fear, obey, glorify and trust in God, to carry and behave themselves h temperatly and foberly, in all their own particular Concerns and Affairs; And likewise equally and straightly under, and answerable unto, all the various Methods of GOD's Dealings with them: To walk kindly and affectionatly, one with another, and to exped and dispatch, all Just, righteous and charitable Offices, one towards another, to subdue their Corruptions, moderat

35 drive an and regulat their Passions, and Affections; mor table ify and kill all their immoderat and inordinate and Appetits, Delires and Inclinations, after any temgood poral Enjoyment imaginable; fight against, reident bit and overcome all the violent Temptaions uting the Devil or the World without Intermission or ar continually assaults them with; and imweariedly rein and diligently endeavour to abstain from afan Sins and Offences, irregular and culpable Actions, high Words and Thoughts whatfomever, which the clude very unprejudicat Principle of Reason, within but them cannot but diffallow and condemn, as vifree cious and hateful. And finally Terminats and fiving Ends in the most desireable and boundless Oceanhich both of the Glory of GOD, (then advanced by ipro them to the highest Degree their corrupted Nafuch tures are capable to be Instruments of) and doth savishing Vision of his bleffed Face, and sweetrage est Enjoyment of his most refreshing, Life-prethe ferving and Joy-encreasing Presence, and of all the Blessedness in him, and with him eternally. These and Ends I say, promoved by Religion (being so elve holy and heavenly, high, honourable and happy tien as aforfaid; and tending fo directly to refine nally and elevate the Nature of Man, to the highest all Pitch possible, either in this Life, or in that with succeeding this present) do neither Rand in need one of, nor (feing they offer no byaffing Motives, , all nor felf-interessing Allurements to any) can pofards fibly be the Preduct of any meer Pretence, derat Cheat or Deceit imaginable : And therefore conand fequently hence we may learn, the natural and

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genuine Ends of Religion (whatever Abuses Men may make hereof; Or whatever crooked Defigns they may endeavour to further thereby) to be most pure, simple, and free of all Falshood and Fraud whatsomever.

But Secondly, I say, Who below the Author of Nature as aforsaid, could impose, stamp and impress such an indel ble Notion, General and irresistible Perswasion (as Religion includes) upon the Spirits of all Men without Exception?

And Thirdly, What could move or necessitat this omnipotent Author presently mentioned, to invent or make Use of any Tricks, Pretences or Deceits in commanding and ruling his own filly Creatures, Whom (did he please) he could instantly reduce unto nothing. So that this may instruct you, that you cannot be cheated, while you regaird, nor comply with, no religious Dictates, but such as are universally engraven upon all Men, of which Kind is the Existence of a Diety, the immediat Subject of our present Debate. And whereas ye Atheifts feem frighted that wife Men will mock you, your Fear in this Cafe is needless and vain; for altho Fools may, yea certainly will mock you, unless you refolve to turn a Fool, as they are (and which unhappy Resolution of yours might perhaps prove but a small Defence unto you, against this Ground of your Fear either; fince Fools are ready to mock one another, and for which Reason the Derision of fuch [if you shew your self rational] should be nothing valued by you; yet no wife Man will mock you for firmly believing the Existence

[37 of a Diety, which I shall most clearly prove unto you, by some of the most uncontraverted Principles of Reason reliding in your Boson: Which that we may accordingly perform, it will be necessary for us rationally to observe, both who are the wife Men, and how they would carry in this Affair, we are presently questioning: for which end we will divide Mankind into three, or, if you will, for your more full Satisfaction and clearer Information, into four several Ranks (albeit the fourth be fo notably Superfluous as that one fingle Man of fuch an odd Qualification did never heretofore, nor can possibly exist) Viz. First, Of such as [from the deep Consideration of that adorable and amazing Wisdom, Power and Goodness, they constantly behold, perspicuously shineing throughout all the glorious Frame of this whole World in general, and in each one of, and among the many various Beings therein contained, in particular, and that both in Respect of their Original, Order, and those remarkable Occurrences, both ordinary and extraordinary, difcernable among them continually; and also from diverse other famous and infallible Marks and Evidences observable by Mankind, particularly applicable unto fome one only matchiefs and fingular, all-commanding and over-ruling Governour and Disposer] have attained the Hight of being undoubtedly and affinedly perswaded that certainly there is, and necessarly must be a God, or surreme Being, whose unquestionably certain, and indispensibly necessar Existence, they are at every time capable to prove and evidence against

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gainst the most obstinat and resolute Atheist, by the clearest Arguments, the Principles of Reason can possibly require, if such will only yelld to be determined thereby. Of which Rank of Men, there are many Thousands presently living in this habitable World.

Or Secondly, Such as weakly and faintly only, altho truely, believe that there is, or, at the least supposes that perhaps there may be some such an excellent and adverable Being; but such a firm Perswasion of whose real Existence, as we have instantly mentioned, The Weakness of their Knowledge, together with their heedless & precipitat Inadvertency, or culpable Neglectof due Consideration, intirely debarrs them of, and altogether incapacitats them, to be in any Measure qualified with: Of which Rank, again there are no sewer but rather many more Thousands dispersed through the World then of the preceeding.

Or Thirdly, Such as fancies or supposes, that perhaps there is no such unaccountable Being; or yet such as their various Lives (by engaging their Interest to comply with such absurd and irrational Conceits) may have made them so highly to exceed this doubtful and wavering Degree, As First, To wish there were none such, Secondly, To hope, Thirdly, To believe, And Fourthly, (without any rational Ground whatsomever, or rather out over the very Belly of the most solidly rational Principles) most groundlessy and soolishly in some Sort to perswade themselves, that no such Being hath any Existence, as can call them to a Reckoning, and righteously

righteously punish them for their former Misdemeanor: Their Happiness confisting, as they most unhappily flatter themselves, in no less contradictorious an Impossibility, then of compleatly abstracting, and intirely withholding, all possible Kind of Existence, from the most indispensibly necessar Being, from, by, in, and upon whom alone, they & all other Beings whatfomever, most inevitably do draw their Original, intirely subfit, and al-

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And now of the lowest Degree of this 2d Rank of Men [viz, of fach who fancies or supposes that perhaps there is no such incomparable Being) there are without Question many in the World, whose Faces perchance the ignominious and shamefull Name of an Atheift. oblidges them to cover; that nane may descern them : But as for the rest of the ascending Degrees hereof, the more attrocious their Crimes are, the higher their Danger is, and Number correspondently alwayes the fewer, and still more or less accordingly they esteem themselves concerned to maintain or disown such irrational Principles, as they fland removed from, or advancing towards the highest Degree of Atheista ical Impiety; (and which indeed few, yea a very few Number, in Respect of the innumerable Multitude of Mankind, have been fo miferably unhappy as to touch) but once being mounted to that damnable Hight, then [21] Kind of Visards & Masks being publickly throwen away) openly and avowedly they flight and deny GOD. But paffing these, let us proceed

in our intended Enumeration, and say, or 4thly and Laftly fuch as neither fancy or suppose only, that perhaps their may not be, nor yet faintly or weakly believe, no fuch Being as GOD to exist. But furthermore also are most undoubtedly and afforedly perswaded. (Let us suppose fo I fay, for your more full Information in, and eafier uptakeing of, this Cafe) and that upon the most solide uncontraverted Principle of Reafon, that certainly there were no fuch Being as GOD; and which Affertion of theirs they could evidence by the clearest Light, Humanity is capable either to discern, defire, or demonstrat, against all such as own or maintain a Diety; as pungently and cogently as the first Rank of Men could possibly prove and make good the contrary: But Men of this Stamp are so miraculous (or rather simply impossible; and contradictorious Monsters) as Nature never did, nay nor yet (the or any other Power whatfomever hever was heretofore, or shall be capable afterwards to produce, so much as one fingle Person: And no marvel seing how soon we can prove the Sun while really thining, the Wind while blowing, the Water while running, the Fire, while burning, the Earth while actually yeilding Fruit, and all the other Ordinances of Heaven and Earth while unwearyedly expeding their dutifull, diurnal, or annual offices; to have no Kind of Existence imaginable: Then, yea, and fearce then, but at the nearest never till then, shall it be possible for any to evidence the most necessar Being that

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either is, or can be conceived (upon which, all thefe presently mentioned, and all other Beings, wither existent or possible, do intirely depend : And without which, no other Being could possibly ever had any Degree of Existence, or yet posfibly could sublist for a Moment) not only to have been any way necessar, but even not so much as simply to exist. So then, all the Race of Mankind being thus divided, the next parficular we are concerned to advert to; is, to which of there four Classes presently spoken of, the wife Man would joyn himself: Now here, without any kind of Helitation, his Reafort would oblidge him (without hearkning to which, he could never thew himself a wife Man) to Thun the third and fourth (upon the very fift Sound that he heard of their Principles (and that not only as foolish, and absurdly irrational; but furthermore alfo, in the highest Degree dreadfully dangerous: Nor yet would he content himfelf to he one of the second Rank being certainly perswaded that the low Degree of Knowledge together with the Weakness of the Faith. foon of all fuch, as belong'd to that fecond Ranks the only could not politibly choose, but expele and runsubject them to many fearfull and dangerous while Temptations, and that both from the Devil, the Or-World, and their own Althy Lufts, and fenfual eary-Inclinations; And confequently his Wifdom would nnuundoubtedly engage him, with the greatest Alacrity imaand Cheerfuliness, to fly unto the first Rank: t the And so, to the Fnd that he might shew himself for

[42]

a worthy Member of such a prudent and intelligent Society, he would labour by all means
to grow in Knowledge daily, till he found himfelf once capable by the meer Strength of Reason to convince and confound the most resolute
Atheist. So for a Conclusion of all this Discourse, we earnestly wish the LORD to make
what is aforsaid, remarkably tend to the Advancement of his own Glory; and to the Furtherance of the eternal Happiness both of the
Author and Reader.

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